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(*b*) Without red on throat and breast.

96599	Blakiston.	ad.	Kent.	Oct., 1862.	68	52	7	9
96600	"	"	. . . . .	Feb., 1863.	71	52	7·5	8
107045	Seebohm.	"	Brighton.	Nov., 1881.	70	54	7	9
109232	. . . . .	"	"	" 1883.	68	52	7	9
109237	. . . . .	"	"	" "	67	51	7	9
100328	. . . . .	"	"	" 1882.	68	53	8	—
109244	. . . . .	"	"	" "	68	53	7	12
109230	. . . . .	"	"	Oct., 1883.	70	54	7·5	10
109231	. . . . .	"	"	" "	63	—	—	—
109233	. . . . .	"	"	" "	65	52	7	11
109234	. . . . .	"	"	" "	68	51	7	10
109235	. . . . .	"	"	" "	65	49	7	8
109236	. . . . .	"	"	" "	67	50	7	10
109239	. . . . .	"	"	" "	65	49	7·5	11
109240	. . . . .	"	"	" "	68	—	7	—
109241	. . . . .	"	"	Oct. 20, 1883.	71	53	7	10
109242	. . . . .	"	"	Oct. 22, 1883.	68	53	7	11
100243	. . . . .	"	"	Oct. 26, 1883.	66	51	7	11
109245	. . . . .	"	Hampstead.	Nov. 12, 1882.	65	51	7	10
109246	. . . . .	"	"	Nov. 10, 1882.	67	—	7·5	—
109247	. . . . .	"	"	" "	70	55	7·5	—
109228	. . . . .	"	Cookham.	Dec. 29, 1882.	65	52	7	10
109229	. . . . .	"	"	Dec. 2, 1882.	65	—	7	—
Average measurements of 26 specimens					68	52	7.2	10

III. *Acanthis holbœllii* from Japan.

(*a*) MALES.

96374	Blak. 1148.	♂ ad.	Hakodadi, Yesso.	March.	75	58	8.5	8*
91543	" 2910.	♂ ad.	Sapporo, "	June.	72	55	9	8*
96372	" 1147.	♂ ad.	Hakodadi, "	March.	73	55	8	9*
96373	" 1143.	♂ ad.	" "	"	75	58	9	11†
95370	" 1138.	♂ ad.	" "	February.	73	58	8	10†
91439	Jouy, 798.	♂ ad.	Tate Yama, Hondo.	Nov. 21, 1822.	75	58	9	11†
Average dimensions of six males					74	57	8.6	10†

(*b*) FEMALES.

107039	Blak. 1144.	♀ ad.	Hakodadi, Yesso.	March.	72	55	8	9
91544	" 2911.	♀ ad.	Sapporo, "	June.	—	55	8	—
96341	" 1141.	♀ ad.	Hakodadi, "	March.	72	54	7	9

THE REDISCOVERY OF BACHMAN'S WARBLER, *HELMINTHOPHILA BACHMANI* (AUD.), IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY GEORGE N. LAWRENCE.

MR. CHARLES S. GALBRAITH, of West Hoboken, N. J., an experienced taxidermist and collector, made a collection of birds last spring (1886) in Louisiana, near Lake Pontchartrain. I did not see him after his return until October. Any specimens he obtains, which he is not familiar with, he always thoughtfully

* With red on throat and breast. † Without red on throat and breast.

retains until he can submit them to me for identification. This time, among others, were two species of especial interest. The most important one, which Mr. Galbraith kindly presented to me, proves to be an example of the rare Bachman's Warbler, which for many years has been most assiduously and vainly searched for.

No specimen of it has been obtained in the United States since the types discovered by Dr. Bachman in 1833, near Charleston, S. C., and described by Mr. Audubon. These are now in the National Museum at Washington. A search in the proper locality would probably result in finding more of this rare species, as was the case in Mr. Brewster's persistent pursuit of Swainson's Warbler.

The specimen differs from Audubon's plate and description of the male (octavo edition) in having the face light yellow, and the under plumage pale yellow, with a greenish shade, instead of deep gamboge yellow, as in the plate; the black patch on the neck in front and upper part of the breast is just as represented in the plate; the crown, occiput, and hind-neck are bluish ash, with a black band on the anterior part of the crown, about one-quarter of an inch in width; in Audubon's plate of the male, the entire crown is black. In the colors of all the other parts of its plumage, and in its measurements, it agrees with the description given by Mr. Audubon.

Mr. Audubon describes the female as "considerably smaller than the male, and differs only in having the tints fainter, the forehead yellowish-green, and the fore-neck dusky."

In the plate the coloring of the under plumage of the female is of nearly as bright a yellow as in the male.

As the coloring of this specimen was somewhat different from Mr. Audubon's plate, I wrote to Mr. Ridgway, pointing out wherein they differed, and requesting him to let me know whether the male (type) was accurately represented in the plate. He replied as follows: "Your announcement of a specimen of Bachman's Warbler from Louisiana is a great surprise to me, as it doubtless will be to ornithologists in general. Your bird corresponds in every particular with the male described and figured by Audubon, which is in our collection. The top of the head is dull ash gray, bordered anteriorly by a black band next to the yellow of the forehead, and the yellow of the face and under-

parts are of a dull yellow shade (oil yellow I would call it), exactly as you describe the specimen in your possession. Audubon's plate is very faulty in several particulars."

Mr. Galbraith obtained only this specimen, and has no recollection of seeing another, but if he had—not knowing its desirability—he said, if a more highly plumaged bird had been in sight, it would have been shot in preference.

The other specimen referred to above is Swainson's Warbler (*Helinaia swainsoni*), of which he procured about three dozen examples, but he had parted with all for millinery purposes, except the one retained for me. The others are probably by this time adorning the hats of some of the better part of creation—the fair wearers not being aware of their great rarity.

It would seem as if this species was not at all uncommon in the locality in which Mr. Galbraith collected, since he got so many specimens of it. He knew nothing of their value, and they were collected indiscriminately with other birds suited to his business as a taxidermist.

According to Mr. Brewster, in South Carolina it required to be very carefully searched for in special localities. With a great variety of birds, Mr. Galbraith obtained a large number of Prothonotary Warblers, as well as Orange-crowned and Worm-eating, showing the locality to be a favorite resort of Swamp Warblers.

THE BIRDS OF THE WEST INDIES, INCLUDING THE BAHAMA ISLANDS, THE GREATER AND THE LESSER ANTILLES, EXCEPTING THE ISLANDS OF TOBAGO AND TRINIDAD.

BY CHARLES B. CORY.

[*Continued from Vol. III, p. 472.*]

FAMILY FALCONIDÆ.

GENUS **Pandion** SAV.

Pandion SAVIGNY, "Descr. de l'Egypt, Ois. p. 95, 1809."